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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

Executive Registry
176-844
DIR-1439

February 20, 1975

NAVY DECLASSIFICATION/RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS ON FILE

The Honorable William E. Colby
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear *Bill* Mr. Colby:

For many years, it has been a practice that civilian officials of various government departments and agencies attend the Naval War College. Civilian participation in this professional education curriculum has proven mutually beneficial to the individual students, their departments or agencies and the Naval War College.

In continuation of the past practice, I take considerable pleasure in extending to you a cordial invitation to nominate two representatives to attend the senior resident college, College of Naval Warfare, and a third representative to attend the junior resident college, College of Naval Command and Staff, during academic year 1975-1976. Exchange may be made between the senior and junior colleges, depending on the grade and experience of the individuals you wish to nominate.

Candidates for the College of Naval Warfare should be equivalent in grade, GS-13 to GS-15, to a Navy commander or captain, and have 14 to 23 years of service. Candidates for the College of Naval Command and Staff should be equivalent in grade, GS-11 to GS-13, to a Navy lieutenant commander, and have 7 to 12 years of service. All candidates should possess at least a baccalaureate degree, and should have exceptional potential for advancement. The average age of students in the College of Naval Warfare is 42.5 years, and in the College of Naval Command and Staff 34 years. A description of the core courses for both colleges is enclosed.

All U. S. students at the Naval War College will receive classified material up to and including Top Secret. The prospective student should therefore ensure that an expanded scope background investigation has been completed within the past four years or that one is initiated at the current duty station after being informed of acceptance for attendance at

the Naval War College. It is requested that certification of security investigations completed and clearances held be included in the orders of nominees to the Naval War College.

The military services have gone to extraordinary efforts to ensure that military attendees of the Naval War College are top-performing officers. There has been a keen understanding of the need for a proper match of the student and the curriculum; that is, the military students must leave the Naval War College not only with increased knowledge in order to make a wider range of contributions to their particular service, but also they must arrive with the broadest possible background in order that they may make the maximum contributions to the knowledge of their fellow students. A similar selectivity of the civilian students is highly desirable. The Naval War College will be glad to assist your agency in a review of pertinent information on your candidates prior to formal nomination.

Nominees should be directed to report to the President, Naval War College, not later than August 25, 1975, for two days of familiarization. Classes convene on August 28, 1975, with graduation on July 1, 1976.

It is requested that information concerning the planned use of the invitational quotas be provided to the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-099), Washington, D. C. 20350, and to the President, Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island 02840, at the earliest practical date before April 1, 1975.

Sincerely yours,



J. William Middendorf II
Secretary of the Navy

Encl:
(1) Course Descriptions

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

Strategy and Policy.

The course can be grouped essentially into three main topics:

- a. Military strategy in practice and theory;
- b. Foreign policy; i.e., the conduct of relations between nations by means other than war; and,
- c. The role of the military profession in war and peace and the nature of civil-military relations.

These topics are approached historically by means of a series of case studies arranged in chronological order. The course is an examination, in terms of the past, of certain recurring problems and solutions which are of immediate concern to today's and tomorrow's professional military leaders. These recurring themes are:

War as an extension of politics by other means: war aims and war strategies

Civil-military relations: military influences on foreign policy; civilian influences on strategy

Coalition strategies in wartime

Alliance systems in peacetime: multi-polarity and bipolarity; collective security; balance of power

Total war and limited war

Guerrilla warfare; civil war; insurgency and counter-insurgency

Maritime Strategy; sea power versus land power

International law and maritime strategy

Strategy of air power

Nuclear strategy and policy

Domestic political and social influences on foreign policy and military strategy

Impact of ideology on strategy and policy

Impact of strategic theory on conduct of war

ENCLOSURE (1)

Economic warfare: blockades, embargoes, etc..

Logistics and strategy

Crisis management

Arms races, arms control, disarmament

Impact of history on strategy and policy decision-making

Lessons of history for current strategy and policy

Defense Economics and Decision Making

This course addresses the problems associated with allocating limited national resources to defense programs in a manner consistent with national goals and strategy. The purpose of the study is to develop understanding of the objectives and missions of the Navy in the context of the broad military strategy of which they are a part, and an appreciation for the process of rational choice among alternative ways of accomplishing them. The course is composed of three subcourses conducted concurrently.

Quantitative Factors in Decision Making

This subcourse develops the basic theoretical foundations of quantitative methods and examines the uses and limitations of quantitative procedures in defense decision making. It focuses upon the disciplines of microeconomics and decision making under uncertainty to develop the theoretical bases for analysis, and examines various tools (e.g., optimization and estimation) useful in the implementation of this theory. These topics are examined on both a theoretical and applications basis.

Non-Quantitative Factors in Decision Making

This subcourse is concerned with the individual, group, and organizational influences on decision making and the constraints such factors can and do impose. It is designed to complement the quantitative course.

Decision Process

This subcourse develops frameworks for decision making through an understanding of the elements of rational analysis. The capacity to employ these processes is enhanced through solution of Defense Department oriented case studies.

The Employment of Naval Forces course seeks to fill a need in the U.S. Navy for education in the derivation and adaptation of tactics as well as to create a better understanding of the employment of the maritime forces of the future. The course is organized as follows:

Technological Factors and Constraints in System Performance is directed toward the technological factors governing weapon system performance which introduce the elements of choice and uncertainty into the tactical decision making process.

The Naval Operations Research and Engagement Analyses Study is designed to accomplish two goals: (1) to acquaint students with those analytical techniques which are useful in the analysis of naval engagements; and (2) to study and analyze selected naval engagements with the purpose of identifying those factors which most affect outcomes. An included objective is to consider the relative merit of opposing commanders' choices based on assumed sensors and weapons systems.

The Naval Presence Study is concerned with peacetime and up to the leading edge of war employment of naval forces in support of national policy. Included are the concepts of projecting military power via persuasion, spheres of influence, and maintaining regional and national balance of force without committing our government to involvement. Limited resource alternatives as well as international legal restrictions are considered.

The Sea Control Study analyzes the factors involved in commanding a task force operation including the tactical considerations in sortie, choke point, open area and local engagement operations. Rigorous treatment is made of the high-low mix issue and the defense of the task force against multiple threats.

The Projection Study deals with alternative concepts for the tactical employment of naval forces assigned to projection missions. Included within the scope of the projection study are: analytical models for interdiction, close air support, air superiority, amphibious operations, and the role of carriers in projection missions.

The Strategic Deterrence Study is concerned with the principles and concepts of nuclear deterrence.

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Remarks:

Please prepare reply for DDCI's signature and forward same through DDA.

D/Executive Secretary

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